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AND

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1779.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XVII.

WEARY of objecting perfidy to France, in the part she has taken with America, Britain has begun to object to her what is equally groundless, the ambition of extensive conquest. It is the language of her Ambassador, Sir Joseph Yorke, in his memorial to the States-General, July 22, 1779, "That France, by the declaration made at London on the 13th of March, 1778, has fully discovered the vast and dangerous designs which the family compact had before announced to Europe; and that the moment is come, to decide whether Britain, who has spilt so much blood, and expended so much treasure to succour others, and to maintain liberty and religion, is to have no other resources against the malice and envy of her enemies than her own courage, and her own internal strength; whether she is to be abandoned, by her ancient friends and allies, to the ambitious views of the House of Bourbon, which would crush all to reign over all, and whether Europe in General, and their High Mightinesses in particular, will, with indifference, see a system established, which will eventually destroy that equilibrium, which is the only guarantee of their commerce, liberty, and even existence itself."

It is difficult for one to know whether to smile at the absurdity, or be angry at the disingenuity of this charge, made by a nation who is herself the tyrant of the ocean; and for more than half a century has been the object of jealousy with every power of Europe loving peace. It puts me in mind of the exclamation of the savage, who, some time ago, making an incursion on our frontier settlements, came to the dwelling of a husbandman, and having slain the children who were playing out of doors, and having rushed into the house, was met by the mother, a bold amazon, who, with an ax, having laid open the head of another savage who had first entered and was engaged with her husband, now, with the same instrument, wounded the savage of whom we now speak, yelling hideously, and calling out murder, Just as if he himself, poor devil, says the gentleman who communicates the story, had not been about to commit murder. Surely, if Britain finds herself pressed in war by the combined force of the allies, she has it in her power at any moment to obtain peace, not by giving up one foot of territory, or one privilege of commerce, but simply by ceasing to make war upon others. It is an outrage upon common decency to talk of the ambition of her neighbours, when the war which she wages is an offensive war, and the very principle is the desire of foreign, unnatural, and extensive dominion. If the savage, who was about to draw his hatchet on the woman, might cry out for help, so may Great-Britain call out for assistance in the war which she carries on against America.

To obviate the charge, it would be sufficient to recapitulate what we have already said of the treaties of amity and commerce between France and these States; or to take a review of the operations of the arms of our ally; from which it must appear that her sole object is the independence of this country. But it is still more recently demonstrated from the late operations of her Admiral in the West-Indies, who, breaking off the course of his victories in those parts, has now come to the continent; For why was it, that having taken the islands of Dominica, Tobago, the Grenades, and being victorious over Admiral Byron, who in a shattered condition had sought the harbour of St. Kitts, he did not immediately pursue the stroke of fortune in that career, and reduce the greatest part, or the whole of the West-India islands? Was it not that, obeying the orders of his Court, he might demonstrate to the whole world that her views are not the acquisition of territory, but simply the independence of America? If extension of dominion had been her object, surely there never was a fairer opportunity to acquire it. The British fleet were so damaged, that we have not yet heard that it has been able to put to sea again. Every thing was smooth before the Count; the islands not defended by any considerable force; the sea not maintained by any one armed vessel of the enemy. In this situation, it was doubtless in his power to have reduced the whole British possessions in those parts, and to have planted the standard of St. Louis, with the Fleur de Lis of France, on the ramparts of every garrison on every island within the two tropics, and the longitudes of the shore of the Bay of Mexico, and the middle stream of the wide Atlantic ocean. Nevertheless, waving these advantages, which the fairest opportunity presented to him, he sailed from that zone, which the fire of his victories had rendered torrid to the enemy, and even passing by Jamaica, which, with the assistance of a Spanish fleet of twelve sail of the line in the neighbourhood of this island, he might have easily reduced, He has crossed the gulph stream in triumph, and approached to the coast of Georgia: Here his object is certainly not to extend the empire of France, but to limit the depredations of Britain. Formerly, when no opportunity had shewn itself to strike a blow of consequence by hovering on the coast of the continent, the Admiral withdrew to these islands; and now, when an opportunity presents itself of doing something capitally serviceable to humble the enemy, and bring about a peace, the Count has returned from the islands, and meditates a blow upon the enemy in this quarter, so that in every movement it is evident that the one thing sought for is peace and independence.

That the relief of Georgia will contribute to humble the spirit of the enemy, and bring about a peace, will be evident, if we consider that they had built their late hopes greatly on the possession of this territory; more especially, as the success in these parts had been greatly exaggerated by the accounts of the officers engaged in the expedition, whose vain glory had led them to speak highly of what they had atchieved; but still more by the refugees, retainers on the army, who from self-interest, and a desire that our enemy should persevere in their attempt, have been disposed to represent, by every false relation in their power, the subjugation of America, as yet practicable.

But in reality it was no small advantage to have overrun this State, at the extremity of the confederate common wealths, where assistance could not so easily be given, and where arms might be put into the hands of the Negroes to rise against their masters; where also, the warlike tribes of the Cherokee and Creek savage nations are at hand, and instigated by the enemy to make incursions on our settlements. The enemy were so sensible of these advantages resulting from their possession of this State, that, as we find from the papers taken on board the Experiment, they had intended a reinforcement of four thousand men, to enable the troops already there to renew their march to Charlestown, and to add, if possible, the States of South and North Carolina to the State of Georgia Indeed some stroke of this kind was necessary to relieve the minds of the nation, who were out of all patience with the bad success of the war, and who, excited by the speeches of the opposition in the House of Commons, might be clamorous for a change of the Ministry, and perhaps for the impeachment of them; because several campaigns have been wasted, and not one foot of territory more in their possession than was at the beginning of the contest. The possession of the State of Georgia, with one or two more of the neighbouring States, would be something nominally high, and, like a barrel to a whale, would serve to choak, though not to nourish them, until something else could be done to occupy their attention. The reinforcement under Arbuthnot, intended for these coasts, seemed to promise something; and it was necessary that something should be done to fulfil the expectations of the people. The Count D'Estaing, by his movement to Georgia, has defeated every hope of this kind, and the minds of the people are left more unsatisfied than they ever were. This opportunity will, no doubt, be embraced by the minority to inflame them against the ministry, and perhaps to reprobate the idea of carrying on the war in this quarter.

The possession of a southern territory was desirable to Britain, as it would have enabled her to talk high in her negotiations for a peace, which, it is not impossible, she may be willing to institute next winter; if so, she would be happy to have it in her power to advance a claim to two or three States in the union, which she might be suffered to retain, with her dominions of East and West Florida, or at least for which she might receive the guarantee of Nova-Scotia, Canada, the Floridas, or perhaps some concession of commerce, or of some other kind. It was the object of the Count to cut away every hope of this nature, by driving the enemy from these States, which they had so unjustly, and at the same time but too successfully, invaded. What may be the success of the Count in accomplishing this object, is not yet known; but the advantages he has already gained are considerable, if, as we are informed, the Experiment ship of war has fallen into his hands, with the military chest on board, containing thirty-four thousand guineas, intended for the pay of the troops in Georgia, which must greatly embarrass the hands of government, as we well know that the great source of the finances of Britain are taxes laid upon the people; and these must be laid in proportion to the expenditure of treasure, and will soon make them weary of the war. Several other vessels of considerable force, and several transports in the harbour of Savannah, and the stores on Port-Royal island, have fallen into the hands of the Count; all which advantages must contribute to bring about a peace, which is the great object of the war on the part of the Allies.

But a principal service rendered by the Count is, the calling off the enemy from their incursions in the State of Georgia, and reducing them to the necessity of throwing up works to defend themselves in Savannah; while, in the mean time, their efforts to the Northward have been rendered nerveless by the same operations; for instead of making a campaign, as they had intended, they have been under the necessity of drawing off to New York, where they have remained under apprehensions that the Count, when he has compleated his enterprize in Georgia, may pay them a visit in that city. For they have not been willing to leave that, which is their principal garrison upon the continent, without the defence of their whole force, lest the Count coming against it with his shipping, and landing a body of his troops, should have it in his power to reduce it. Thus a body of fifteen thousand men have been, by the operations of the Count, confined to a small space of ground; and this, in the mean time, when by the detaching of a part of our army to the westward, under General Sullivan, to act against the Savages, we were not in force to oppose them as we now are.

It is not impossible but that (if it is not thought too late in the season) it may be the next object of the Count to reduce this garrison; and if so, I trust we shall be ready to co-operate in that undertaking. I am happy to see a noble ardour prevailing to rescue the remaining part of our territory from the hands, I was about to say, of the infidels, and to drive, shall I use the words of Shakespear, and say, "dogs of war" from the continent? It will be truly glorious to bear a part in this last enterprize of a campaign, which may possibly terminate the war, and where the valour and the patriotism of America may be, as it were, collected to a point, and, like the rays of the sun from the burning-glasses of Achimedes, reflected full upon the faces of the enemy.

The Count may be fortunate to reduce the troops in Georgia, and he may advance to these coasts; but in the mean time we are to bear in mind that the events of war are uncertain; and we ought not to promise ourselves too much, that we may not be disappointed; for it is the œconomy of human prudence to husband well our hopes, that being satisfied with our fortune in what we have atchieved, we may have that serenity of mind which best fits it to attempt new and great exertions.

It may be thought, that it would have been adviseable in the Count to have declined touching on the coast of Georgia, and to have sailed immediately to New-York, which having taken, in co-operation with our army, he could have fallen back with the season, and made prize of the troops in the more southern climate. But it is to be considered whether the troops would have waited his return; or whether they would not rather have retired to Augustine, from whence they could again come to renew hostilities? Or whether it was not of more consequence to recover this territory, than to accomplish any other object which could have been proposed? or whether the capitulation of fifteen thousand men in the garrison of New-York, by which we should have recovered only that space of ground on which the city stands, and a small part of the adjacent islands, would more have struck down the hopes of the enemy than the dispossessing them of an extent of territory on which many airy hopes had been built, and which had been held out to all Europe, as an object of the highest consequence?

Be this as it may, it is certain that the delay in Georgia has not yet greatly retarded any operations which might be set on foot against New-York. If the Count had immediately sailed to the Hook which bends off that city, yet we could not instantly have been ready to co-operate. The troops returning from the Indian expedition under General Sullivan had not yet joined the main body of the army under General Washington, and the militia were not yet called upon, nor could they yet have marched to the camp. For this reason the Count must have been in a great measure inactive on our coast, the greater part of that time that he has been judiciously occupied in Georgia. We have therefore every reason to be satisfied with the councils of our Ally as founded in the deepest wisdom. We must applaud the movements of the fleet under the command of the Admiral, and in applauding we shall establish that harmony which constitutes the strength of our union in the present war.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

College of Philadelphia, October 24, 1779.

THE Lectures on the different Branches of MEDICINE will begin on the First Monday in December.

TO BE LETT ON SHARES,

ABOUT Twenty-six Acres of GOOD LAND, divided into four Lots, all under a good new Fence, within one Mile of this City. Any Person inclining to rent the whole, or any Part, may know the Particulars, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

Chester County, October 28, 1779.

THE Collectors of the several Taxes are hereby required to make their Payments on or before the 22d day of November next, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs, without further Notice.

DAVID CLOYD,
ANDREW BOYD,
BENJAMIN BRANNAN, } Commissioners.

Chester county, October 24, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, near the Yellow Spring, a dark brown GELDING, seven years old past, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a strong well made draught horse, rather slab sided, has a bald face, some white on his feet, branded, last spring, R H. on the near buttock, switch tail, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the thief, if stolen, and Gelding, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse again, shall receive the above Reward, or Fifty Dollars for the Horse only, if delivered to R. Howell, D. Q M. G. near Downing's Town, or the subscriber,

¶ JOHN BOGGS.

East Marlborough, Chester County, 25th of 10th Mo. 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 15th of last Month, a likely old sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, has a small star and snip. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ CALEB SWAYNE.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 12.

Motion to repeal the Prohibitory Act, and addreſs his Majeſty to intreat his Majeſty to direct his confidential ſervants to deliberate upon and concert ſuch meaſures, as may prepare the way for peace with America.

SIR *William Meredith* opened the debate with calling back the attention of the Houſe to the commiſſion which had been ſent out to America laſt year, the powers of which expired on the firſt of June. He remarked, that the Commiſſioners who were ſent out with the commiſſion had returned without being able to effect the deſired reconciliation with America; that a whole year had elapſed without any one ſtep towards a meaſure ſo neceſſary to the well-being and ſafety of this kingdom being taken with ſucceſs. After deſcanting on the fatality of ſo unfortunate a fact, he aſcribed it entirely to the miſconduct and want of ability of the miniſtry, reading extracts from two letters ſent by the noble Lord at the head of the American department, to the Commander in Chief at New-York, with the commiſſion; from which extracts Sir William argued, that it appeared, that at the very time when miniſters had talked ſo loudly of their deſire to conciliate with America, and Parliament had paſſed a bill empowering his Majeſty to ſend out Commiſſioners to America, and had repealed almoſt every one of the acts which were ſuppoſed to be the grounds of animoſity in the minds of the Americans, the American Secretary had inſtructed the Commander by ſea and the Commander in Chief by land to carry on the war with as much ſeverity as poſſible, and he had done this in ſuch a ſtile as to make them reſponſible for every meaſure they took in conſequence of his letter. Sir William dwelt on this point for a conſiderable time, and ſaid it was an evident proof of the treacherous deſigns of miniſtry reſpecting the Americans, in the very moment that they were offering them terms of ſo extenſive a nature, that if they had been accepted of, and had happened, through the influence of government, to have been ratified by Parliament, would have ſacrificed the dignity and the rights and privileges of the Britiſh legiſlature. The treachery of their conduct, he ſaid, was thus ſufficiently apparent, the American Secretary having himſelf ſtood up in his place, and avowed his opinion that he was not bound to give America the terms offered laſt year, becauſe he had not thought proper then to accept them. He enlarged upon what he called the abominable inconſiſtency and unfairneſs of ſending out orders to carry on the war with aggravated ſeverity, and in a ſort more ſanguinary than had before been practiſed, at the very time that the Commiſſioners were going out to offer peace. Having very amply enlarged on this, he ſaid, he conſidered the prohibitory act as the act which now ſtood in the way to reconciliation, he ſhould therefore move the repeal of that act, as a means likely to conduce effectually to the end he had in view. In the courſe of his ſpeech he repeated what had been ſo often ſaid in both Houſes, that America would not treat with the preſent miniſtry, and applied to the obſervation the anſwer of a *great* King, who had once removed his miniſters in order to make peace with thoſe, who would not come to any terms while they were in office, giving as a reaſon, that they who had ſet an houſe on fire were not fit people to be employed in extinguiſhing the flames, becauſe creating a fire and putting it out required very different talents. He owned therefore that he wiſhed moſt heartily that the incendiary miniſtry were removed, becauſe then there would be a greater probability of a treaty of peace being carried on with effect. At any rate, however, as the act for enabling his Majeſty to ſend out Commiſſioners for making peace was expired, it was not ſafe or prudent for Parliament to riſe without arming the King with ſome authority to effect ſo ſalutary a purpoſe, ſhould an opportunity offer, and therefore he moved,

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to aſſure his Majeſty that his faithful Commons, knowing that it muſt give his benevolent and Royal mind the higheſt ſatisfaction poſſible to remove the calamities of war from his Colonies, and the burthen of ſuſtaining that war from his Britiſh ſubjects, beg leave to expreſs their great concern, that the Commiſſion which was iſſued by his Majeſty for the wiſe and ſalutary ends of accommodating our diſpute with the Americans has failed of ſucceſs.

"There is not an example of any nation that ever ſent fleets and armies, of ſuch ſtrength and magnitude, on ſo remote a ſervice as thoſe which Great-Britain has poured into America, yet they are found on trial to be inadequate to the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Government by force over that country. That, looking to our ſituation of affairs in Europe, we cannot but apprehend that our reſources may become altogether neceſſary to repel the hoſtile deſigns and the armaments prepared againſt this kingdom.

"Confident, however, that the hearts of his people are animated with a true ſpirit and zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice, and that means will not be wanting to defend his ſacred perſon, his family and dominions againſt all hoſtilities.

"That in this ſtate of things we moſt ſeriouſly lament that the Commiſſion for reſtoring peace, (which was in force till the firſt of June only) has expired without any declared or apparent intention of opening a door to reconcilement.

"That his faithful Commons think it their indiſpenſible duty, moſt humbly to implore his Majeſty to direct thoſe confidential ſervants, on whoſe advice his Majeſty relies in matters of the greateſt importance, that they immediately deliberate upon and concert ſuch meaſures, as may prepare the way for peace with America."

Lord North replied, and ſaid that certainly no meaſure could be more deſirable than a reconciliation with America, provided ſuch a meaſure could be effected with honour to this country. That it was a point ſo devoutly to be wiſhed, that he did not believe there was a man in the kingdom who did not anxiouſly pray for it; that his Majeſty, from the natural benevolence of his heart, muſt wiſh it with the greateſt earneſtneſs, and every one of his Miniſters muſt, on every account, look up to it as an event of the moſt happy nature to the kingdom; there could be no neceſſity therefore for the preſent motion to impel them to do their utmoſt to promote it, and to ſeize the opportunity whenever it ſhould offer itſelf. Let gentlemen conſider how we ſtood with regard to America, and they would ſee that the King's ſervants could do nothing till America herſelf made an application for peace. When the Commiſſioners who went over laſt ſummer applied to Congreſs, what was their anſwer,—that Congreſs would not enter into any treaty with this country, unleſs, as a preliminary, ſhe would either acknowledge the Independency of the American States, or withdraw her fleets and armies. This anſwer, notwithſtanding every endeavour of the Commiſſioners, was all they could obtain from Congreſs; the matter therefore muſt reſt till Congreſs thought proper to apply to this country for peace; the moment ſhe made any advances, the King's ſervants would certainly embrace and encourage them, and do all in their power to bring the diſpute between America and Great Britain to an honourable concluſion. This it was both their duty and inclination to do, and it was what they would do every whit as eagerly, and as early, as if the preſent motion paſſed. If ſuch advances were made, and they were happily ſo matured as to render the convention of Parliament neceſſary, it might be aſſembled in a fortnight. His Lordſhip anſwered the ſeveral parts of the hon. Baronet's ſpeech, which either attacked Miniſtry generally, or the American Secretary individually. He ſaid, with regard to the letters on which the hon. gentleman had dwelt ſo long, he ſaw not the leaſt ground for cenſure reſpecting them. What did their contents prove further, than that when the Commiſſioners went out to treat for peace, means were taken to carry on the war effectually, in caſe the treaty ſhould chance to fail? Was not that ſtrictly juſtifiable? Was it not the mode of making peace at all times, and in all countries? Did any body blame the King of Pruſſia and the Houſe of Auſtria for carrying on the war with the utmoſt vigour, at the very inſtant previous to their ſettling terms of peace? Was it not obvious that each acted in that manner in hopes of obtaining better terms? Would any gentleman ſeriouſly contend that the Miniſters would have acted prudently, if they had been remiſs in their preparations to carry on the war with redoubled ardour, at the time they ſent out offers of peace? The honourable gentleman talked of repealing the Prohibitory Act: The honourable gentleman forgot that very act gave his Majeſty the identical powers, the want of which the honourable gentleman had contended was the ground on which he had framed his motion. The Prohibitory Act empowered his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to declare ſuch of the Americans as returned to their allegiance in the King's Peace. Georgia under that very act had been declared to be in the King's peace; and ſo would ſuch other parts of America as ſhould return to their allegiance; but beſides this, if the Prohibitory Act were repealed, it would be impoſſible to carry on the war, for that act it was which gave the power of ſeizing the American privateers; ſo that if the act were repealed, the Americans might ſeize our ſhips of all kinds, but we could not take any of theirs. His Lordſhip ſpoke in reply to what Sir William had ſaid reſpecting the unwillingneſs of the Americans to treat with the preſent Miniſters, and obſerved that it was a little extraordinary after ſuch a declaration that he ſhould have ſtated in his motion a requeſt to his Majeſty, intreating his Majeſty to direct thoſe very Miniſters to concert ſuch meaſures as might prepare the way for peace with America. His Lordſhip went regularly through the whole of Sir William's ſpeech, and fully anſwered every one of the Baronet's aſſertions.

Mr. Fox roſe next, and made one of the moſt ſpirited replies he has made this ſeſſions. He began with noticing, that the noble Lord now talked of treating with the Congreſs, whereas formerly his language had been, that he would treat with America, but not with the Congreſs. The noble Lord had ſaid, that Houſe, he preſumed, would neither acknowledge the Independency of America, nor conſent to withdraw our fleets and armies; far as he ſhould be from conſenting to the firſt, he begged, as one member of that Houſe, to declare, that he was exceedingly ready to conſent to the latter, and the reaſon why he was ſo ready was, becauſe he thought it would conduce to encourage America to treat with us on terms of peace. He defended the conduct of the Congreſs reſpecting the Commiſſioners, and ſaid, that if they had given any other anſwer, they would have betrayed the rights of their conſtituents. He proceeded to reprehend the terms offered by the Commiſſioners in a ſtile of great ſeverity, and was perſonally ſevere on the language of Governor Johnſton, in his Letter to one of the Members of the Congreſs, in which he had paid the Congreſs the higheſt compliments, and talked of Great-Britain having acted in ſuch and ſuch a manner in the *hour of her inſolence*. His ſpeech was of very long continuance, and was delivered with all that fire of eloquence for which Mr. Fox is remarkable.

Governor Johnſtone replied, and ſaid, he was ſorry to find that his conduct had not met with the honourable gentleman's approbation, and he feared, unleſs he gave up his judgment to him, and went with him in every point and to every length, it never would. He thought it better therefore from that day to attempt it no more. Of this he was certain, he had done his duty to the beſt of his judgment, and as a proof that he was warranted in his former aſſertion, that there were diſſenſions in Congreſs, he would read to the Houſe a part of a letter from *Mr. Laurens*, the Preſident of the Congreſs, which had been publiſhed, he owned, not very fairly, in America. The Governor read the letter, in which Mr. Laurens complained of peculation and want of integrity in ſome of the members of Congreſs, and intimated that the States might almoſt be deemed *ſinking States*, from the prevalence of party, and the want of principle, which were but too evident among the Congreſs. The Governor repeated what he had before ſaid, that the force ſent out to America was adequate to the purpoſe of reducing it to allegiance; he added, that it was true that terms would have been liſtened to by Congreſs, had the miniſters ſent them out ſooner, but that they miſſed the time, for which he thought they were to blame. He declared he was of no party, that what he ſpoke in that Houſe at all times were his real ſentiments, and he hoped the war with America would be carried on with vigour.

Mr. Eden, with that modeſty of manner which marks his oratory, anſwered the ſeverity of Mr. Fox on the conduct of the Commiſſioners, and the propriety of the terms held out by them with great candour, ability, and perſpicuity. He read to the Houſe a paper which he had written at Plymouth on his firſt landing, upon his ſeeing what had paſſed in Parliament reſpecting the terms held out, and the Commiſſioners farewell proclamation; in which he declared that the terms were mere grounds of treaty; he mentioned which were deciſive, and which conditional, ſtated that the proclamation was not, as it had been ſaid to be in both Houſes, the production of Mr. Adam Ferguſon, the Secretary to the Commiſſioners, but their own preparation. Mr. Eden's paper cloſed with a very manly defence of the Commiſſioners, in which was contained an elegant compliment to Miniſtry.

The latter ſpeakers were, *Mr. Powis*, *Lord G. Germain*, *Mr. Burke*, *The Lord Advocate of Scotland*, *Mr. T. Townſhend*, *Mr. Attorney General*, *Mr. Dunning*, *Mr. Burrell*, and *Mr. Dempſter*.

CHARLESTOWN (*S. Carolina*) *October 6.*

The following intelligence may be depended on as authentic.

Camp before Savanna, Oct. 2, 1779.

"When the French fleet firſt appeared on the coaſt, a number of the enemy's veſſels (among them two armed ſloops of 10 and 12 guns) with the remaining part of Sunbury garriſon on board, took ſhelter in Ogechee river, and landed near the plantation of Thomas Savage, Eſq.—The night before laſt Col. White, with his ſervant and five others, ſummoned the commanding officer, Capt. French, of Delancey's 1ſt battalion, to ſurrender, ſuggeſting to him the conſequences of a ſtorm ſhould be refuſe. Intimidated with the threat, he capitulated; and thus *five* veſſels, with *one hundred and forty-one* priſoners, have fallen into our hands."

The priſoners above-mentioned are, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon, 5 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 1 Aſſiſtant Commiſſary, 87 privates (moſtly of Delancey's corps) Moſes Kirkland and Son, and 38 Sailors.

Our other advices from camp are, that notwithſtanding the (unavoidable) remote ſituation of the Count D'Eſtaing's fleet from the ſhore of Georgia, on account of the tempeſtuous ſeaſon, the unfavourable weather they have had, the conſequent difficulties attending the landing of artillery, ſtores, &c. the great diſtance that the heavy cannon and mortars were to be dragged thro' very bad roads, and many other obſtacles to a rapid progreſs (all which had given time to the enemy to add greatly to the number and ſtrength of the works they had erected for their defence in Savanna) the ſeveral approaches, and neceſſary batteries for a regular attack upon them, were compleated the 3d inſtant, ſo that a bomb battery was opened at midnight, and accompanied with a cannonade from the beating of the reveille on Monday, which continued at ten o'clock, the lateſt date of our letters, and it was ſuppoſed would not ceaſe till a general aſſault ſhould take place, or a white flag was thrown out. Our people were all in good health and high ſpirits, the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſted between the French and American Generals and troops,—and one of our letters concludes, "*Every thing goes on as well as heart can wiſh.*"

Laſt Saturday three notorious counterfeiters of Continental money, viz. Benjamin Cook, John Stein and W. Strother (part of a chain of near 500, diſperſed from one end of this continent to the other, ſuppoſed by the Britiſh Government, or its Generals in America) were brought to town, under a ſtrong guard, with their preſs, ſome printing types and other implements, and properly ſecured.

P. S. Letters from camp, juſt received, dated yeſterday, ſay, the effect of Monday's cannonade was, one of the enemy's batteries of 9 guns ſilenced and diſmantled; and that, by all day's fire, the French had only two men wounded; and we Mr. Samuel Douglas, of the Charles-Town Artillery, not dangerouſly. And we have a report by ſea, that they have made themſelves maſters of a battery, by aſſault, wherein the Britiſh loſt 400 men; but this wants a confirmation.

BOSTON *October 28.*

Saturday laſt arrived here the privateer Ship General Mifflin, Capt. Babcock, in 10 weeks from France. On his paſſage hither he took two prizes and retook another. On the 7th ult. the Mifflin engaged a ſloop of war three glaſſes, had three men killed and ſeven wounded, and being much diſabled in her maſts and rigging, was obliged to bear away.—The retaken prize is a ſnow that belonged to Count D'Eſtaing fleet, and was ſeparated from it in a gale of wind, taken by a New-York privateer, and re-taken by the Mifflin about 12 days ago off Sandy-Hook—She informed that the Count had taken Wallace, in the Experiment of 50 guns, copper-bottom—Some of the Mifflin's hands had been above two years priſoners in goals in England.

Laſt Friday were taken and carried into New-London by two privateers from Stonington, two brigs and an armed ſchooner, with dry goods, bound from New-York to Rhode Iſland. They left New-York in confidence that the Count D'Eſtaing would not be on the American coaſt this ſeaſon.

By the laſt accounts from Europe we learn, that a number of Britiſh cruizers were upon the coaſt of Holland, watching not only the French trade in that quarter, but ſome American veſſels expected to ſail from thence. The ſame advices add, that the Dutch, according to the inſtances of the court of France, and the ſpirited demands of the King of Pruſſia, being determined to defeat all the rights of their neutrality, without liſtening to the humble ſupplications of the King of Great-Britain, had laid an embargo on all trade, for the more ſpeedy fitting out the fleet deſigned for that purpoſe.

PROVIDENCE, *October 28.*

Captain Eſek Hopkins, in the privateer ſchooner Shelah, of this port, in company with a Connecticut privateer, has taken four valuable prizes, and ſent them into New London.

On the evening of the 25th, the *invincible* troops of Britain, having evacuated Newport, embarked on board tranſports that lay ready to receive them; and the ſame night the whole fleet ſet ſail, it is ſaid, for New York, to aſſiſt in defending that laſt aſylum of Britiſh tyranny in the Thirteen United States. Our troops took poſſeſſion of the town next morning.—It being evident that Sir Harry Clinton ordered that motion, it will not be in the power of his rivals to rob him of the title of *the moonſhine General*, to which his celebrated retreat from Philadelphia, through the Jerſies, had already given him the faireſt pretenſions.

It is reported that ſeveral officers entreated their General to delay the evacuation 'till the next day, that the epocha of their King's acceſſion to the throne might not be diſgraced by the evacuation of one of his moſt important poſts in America; but old *Silver-pipe*, deſirous as he was to gratify their ſenſibility, thought that his ſituation could not excuſe ſuch condeſcenſion, were he ever reduced to juſtify it before a court-martial.

The ſecond anniverſary of the ſurrender of the Britiſh army at Saratoga, was celebrated at General Gates's quarters here laſt Sunday ſe'nnight, with all the decency which the ſolemnity of the Lord's day preſcribed, and that frugality to which a principled republican army are condemned by extortioners. Loyal toaſts went round in *humble Toddy*; and the gueſts, conſcious that the General acted right, in not countenancing, by his example, the weakneſs of ſome people, who ſubmit to pay twelve or thirteen pounds for one gallon of wine, were delighted with his patriotic œconomy. No part of the eighty pipes of wine taken by the Continental frigates could be procured at Boſton, orders having been received there, to ſend the whole to the weſtward!

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 10.

A PRESIDENT and a VICE-PRESIDENT of the Supreme Executive Council of this State will be elected To-morrow, and proclaimed at the Court-House between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve.

Extracts of a Letter from Major General Gates, to the President of Congress, dated Newport, October 27, 1779.

SIR,

"I have the honour to acquaint your Excelleney, that this Island was evacuated by the enemy's troops on the night of the 25th instant, and the next morning the army under my command took possession of the town of Newport. I have further the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the enemy did not commit any wanton destruction upon their leaving the Island; the batteries and defences towards the sea line only being demolished; about fourteen hundred tons of hay, four hundred and fifty cords of fire-wood, six hundred cords of peet, and a large quantity of straw were left in the enemy's magazines.

"If the United States do not receive every advantage that can be made from the enemy's precipitate retreat from this Island, it will not be for want of faithfulness and assiduity therein; for I assure your Excellency, that neither myself nor the officers under my command have any object but the public good.

"I am now wholly employed in securing the advantage we have gained, by fixing batteries of heavy cannon to the sea line, and in fortifying every post that commands the harbour: This so intirely engrosses all my time, that I must beg your Excellency will excuse my referring you to my Aid de Camp, Major Armstrong, for the further particulars relating to the evacuation and repossession of Rhode-Island.

"Before I close my letter, I must, in justice to the whole army under my command, say that I have ever discovered in them the utmost zeal and alertness in their obedience to all the orders I have given. Civil Liberty, and the Rights of Mankind, are well supported by such gallant men. *Published by Order of Congress,*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*"

Extract of a letter from Charlestown (South-Carolina) dated October 9, 1779.

"Our people and the French, to the amount of about 9000, have been now four weeks before Savanna, expecting every hour a surrender, but none as yet. By some unaccountable mistake, Col. Maitland made his way from Beaufort to Savanna, or they would have surrendered at the first summons. The enemy's strength about 3000. Prevost refuses to let out the women and children, tho' requested by our Generals; he would not even permit our General M'Intosh's lady to come out when a flag was sent in for her. The news of taking the town by storm is hourly expected. Wallace, in the Experiment, with a number of officers on board, and 80,000 guineas to pay the troops, with several valuable transports, are taken."

Since our last arrived from St. Eustatia the brig Industry, Capt. Collins, with rum and salt. Off our coast he fell in with a schooner in distress, from New-York bound for Bermuda, but having sprung a leak in bad weather, they threw her guns overboard. Captain Collins took the crew on board his vessel, and sent the schooner to Sinepuxent.

Yesterday the Hon. HENRY LAURENS, Esq; sat out on his journey to Charlestown, South-Carolina, from whence it is said he will embark, to execute, at one of the principal Courts of Europe, an important trust committed to him by Congress. The great ability and strict integrity with which this Gentleman filled the important station of President of Congress acquired him universal esteem and respect, and his truly patriotic attention to the rights of the several States gained him the warmest affection of all who knew him, and of the people of Pennsylvania in particular.——Several Members of Congress, and a number of the principal Officers of the State, waited on him as far as the Lower Ferry on Schuylkill.

The Hon. JOHN BAYARD, Esq; is re-appointed Speaker, and THOMAS PAINE, Esq; is chosen Clerk of the General Assembly for this State.

JOHN BENEZET

Has for SALE, at the north east corner of Front and Pine-streets,

A FEW PIPES of MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality; also a quantity of opium: Said Benezet continues to purchase Loan-Office Certificates bearing interest payable in France; likewise Bills on the Commissioners for interest due on such Certificates: He has to dispose of a Bill on Annapolis for £256 2 9. ¶

Iron Wire, of different Sizes,

TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES TRUEMAN,

In ELBOW-LANE, near THIRD-STREET. *6w.

HOME-MADE THREADS.

MAnufactured by MARSHALL and STILES, and to be sold at their Shop, on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, all sorts of coloured Threads of the finest quality, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms. Flax delivered out to good spinners, and the highest price given them for spinning.

MARSHALL and STILES.

Bucks, ss. *November* 1, 1779.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, intituled, "An Act for more effectually preventing engrossing and forestalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 8th day of October, 1779, it is enacted, That no person or persons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, consignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) shall, from and after the 20th day of October instant, presume to sell, or expose to sale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, she or they shall obtain a permit for so doing from some one of the Commissioners herein after mentioned, of the proper county where such seller resides: Therefore we the Commissioners for the county of Bucks aforesaid, do hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commissioners, at their respective dwellings.

JOHN GILL,
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,
NATHANIEL ELLICOT,
JOSEPH THOMAS,
THEOPHILUS FOULKE,
} Commissioners of Trade.

‡

CAME to Cadorus Forge, in York county, some time in 1778, a Black MARE, branded on the near side C. A. blind of the off eye; was then advertised. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay a small charge, and take her away.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

JUST PRINTED, and to be Sold by STYNER and CIST, in Second-street, four doors above Race-street,

A GRAMMAR

OF the FRENCH TONGUE, grounded upon the Decisions of the FRENCH ACADEMY, wherein all the necessary Rules, Observations and Examples are exhibited in a manner intirely New.

BY JOHN PERRIN.

Necessaria pueris, jucunda senibus. QUINTIL.

According to the Second Edition, Printed at London.

The ADDRESS *of the* EDITORS *to the Public.*

THE general introduction which the French language has obtained in most of the nations of Europe, and in all the States of America, renders it not only a part of polite education, but a serviceable and necessary accomplishment.

In the several departments of life, whether in the great business of the nation, or the extensive arrangements of commerce---whether in the fields of military science, or the peaceable retreats of literature---or whether in the fashionable or mechanical world, the acquisition of it will be accompanied with numerous and predominant advantages. As the most universal of all living languages, it, in a great measure supplies the want of all others, whether ancient or modern, and becomes an easy introduction to the study of many.

The Grammar we now present to the public is esteemed, for its conciseness and correctness, the most useful and perfect of any extant. The reception it has met with in all places where the English language is spoken, is an evidence of its great merit, and the high recommendations it has obtained from the best judges on the subject have put its pre-eminence beyond a doubt.

The part which fell to our share, we presume to hope is executed in a manner that will add to the reputation we have, with much industry, sought to deserve. We have spared no expence or trouble in rendering the edition not only complete, but elegant. To the best paper we have added the finest type, and paid the strictest attention to grammatical nicety and correctness.

If our endeavours, in this instance, should meet with the encouragement of the public, we shall, as future opportunity offers, seek the continuance of it by introducing such other publications from the same language as may tend to promote the honor, interest and literature of our country.

We are the public's much obliged, and obedient humble servants,

STYNER and CIST.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1779.

The POLITICAL REGISTER, *for November* 1767, *gives this Grammar the following character:*

"THIS is one of the most sensible and judicious French Grammars we remember to have seen: the author, who appears to be a complete master of the subject, has explained all the difficulties and peculiarities of that tongue, with great accuracy and precision; and, in order the better to illustrate his rules, he has added a suitable dialogue at the end of each chapter. The section, particularly on the participle passive, is extremely curious, and sets the singular construction of that part of speech, which gives so much trouble to learners, in a more clear and distinct light, than we think has been done by any former grammarian. It is the custom of most writers to make the participle agree with the thing of which one is speaking, instead of the person who speaks: as, Avez-vous lu les livres que je vous ai *prêtés*? instead of *prêté*: Have you read the books I lent you? The same idiom obtains in the Italian; as, La Luna aveva *perduti* i suoi Raggi, instead of *perduta*: The moon had lost her rays."

The MONTHLY REVIEW, *for January* 1768, *likewise gives it the following character:*

"THE elements of every branch of knowledge should be delivered with the greatest care and circumspection, as being the foundation on which the whole superstructure is erected. Nor can these elements be properly explained but by those who are well acquainted with the science; for, in order to know the best method of laying down those elements, we must have a previous knowledge of their use and various application.

"The work before us, intended to explain the Grammar, or elements of the French language, appears to have been executed by the hand of a person who has thoroughly studied it; and who was at once both able and willing to communicate the fruits of his inquiries to the public.

"It is both concise and comprehensive, and will, we are persuaded, remove every difficulty that can attend the study of this fashionable language. It is, therefore, with pleasure we recommend it to those who are desirous of becoming masters of the French tongue."

N. B. Said Styner and Cist have for sale good WRITING-PAPER.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Monday, the 29th day of November instant, at ten of the clock in forenoon, on the premises, Three valuable *Plantations*, the first is situate in Marsh Creek settlement, York county, Pennsylvania, within half a mile of three merchant mills, and within three miles of two saw-mills, containing near 300 acres of land, upwards of 100 thereof being cleared, and 14 of well watered meadow is nearly made, and 12 acres of the cleared land will make good dry meadow, the remainder being well timbered with large timber, and an exceeding good and almost new log house, with four rooms below, and two small log houses, a barn, several stables, and two exceeding good orchards with about 300 fruit trees, the most of them grafted and bears the best of fruit; there are several exceeding good springs in different places, and in a rural and beautiful situation, exceeding well fenced are ten different fields.

2d. The second plantation is situate about two miles from the above, and contains an unbounded range for cattle, with four fields cleared and fenced, and two log cabbins, plenty of watered meadow may be made thereon; it is surveyed and warranted.

3d. The next is 250 acres surveyed, situate on the main road leading from Black's-Gap to Chambersiown, and about six miles from the first plantation, with an unbounded range for cattle, having 1000 acres without interruption; it is an exceeding good situation for a tavern and a mill of any sort, having the head of Canicochaig creek running through it; there has been logs for a brew-house raised, but not much land cleared. Any person in the mean time wanting to see the premises, may, by enquiring at John Campbell's tavern, between the Widow Black's, at Black's-Gap, and the mountain, be directed to view the premises.

At the same time will be sold some household furniture, farming utensils, an able young horse, with several useful articles too tedious here to mention. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

EIGHT Acres and an Half of excellent MARSH, on the Island of Tinicum, in the Township of Ridley, Chester County. The Title is indisputable. For Terms, apply to the Subscriber, on said Island.

¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, supposed by a certain John Monro, from the subscriber, living in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 3d day of November inst. A RED ROAN MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old next spring, branded MC on the near shoulder, a long mane and tail, a lengthy well-made creature, a natural trotter, shod all round, the shoes pretty well worn. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, if stolen, and brings them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES HENDERSON.

WAS taken out of the Bar of the Old Ferry-house, by a certain JOHN BURNS, about three weeks ago, a new brown GREAT COAT, with horn buttons, dyed tortoise-shell fashion, and white metal links; he left an old coat, of very little value, with some garlick in the pocket. As there has been full time for him to discover his mistake (if there was any) it is expected he will return the coat shortly, or he may depend on it the greatest vigilance will be used in finding him out and prosecuting him. ¶ Nov. 9, 1779.

To be SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, about 21 years of age, brought up to house work, a compleat cook, can wash, bake, clean house, make soap, candles, &c. He is as compleat a waiting-man, either in the house or to travel with, as may be; the owner will engage he has the above qualifications, and he is only sold for having once run to the English. Enquire of Mr. JOHN STILLE, in Front-street, near Chesnut-street.

N. B. He will be sold to no person residing within 40 miles of Philadelphia. ¶

THE subscriber hereby informs the public in general, particularly the inhabitants of the town of Lancaster and place adjacent, that he has now begun, and intends to continue (if properly encouraged) to ride POST between Philadelphia and Lancaster. Those who are desirous of being supplied with English or German News-papers, will please to leave their names at Mr. John Weitley's, at the sign of the American Light-Horse, opposite the Market-House, in Lancaster, from which place he will set off every Monday morning, and return on Thursday in the afternoon. When at Philadelphia, his residence will be at Mr. Lewis Bitting's, in Market-street, at the sign of the Black Bear. Letters forwarded, and commissions or messages will be executed with faithfulness and dispatch, by the public's most obedient and humble servant,

JAMES COOKE.

November 1, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Nathaniel Walker*, late of Londonderry township, Chester county, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are once more desired to make immediate payment to prevent any further trouble, or they may depend upon being dealt with according as the law directs, without respect of persons; and all persons having any bonds, notes or book debts against said estate, are desired to bring them in immediately, that they may be adjusted and settled by us,

HANNAH NOBLE, Executrix,
¶ BENJAMIN WALKER, Executor.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's company of Marines, lying in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. WILLIAM WARNER, house-carpenter, born in Philadelphia, 5 feet 8 inches high, went off in his regimentals, a green coat with red facings, white woollen jacket, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, woollen stockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new shoes. JOHN M'CASHION, born in Ireland, a labourer, 5 feet 3 inches high, was seen going up Lancaster road with an old woman, whom he has taken with him as a companion; he is a down-looking fellow, with fandy hair; had on a long old blue coat, new white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen stockings, a round hat with white binding, and new shoes. JOHN MACKEANY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, has lately worked at ditching for Col. Porter, in New-Castle county, and has a wife near the Red Lyon; went off in his regimentals, a green coat, with red facing, white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen stockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said Deserters in any goal in this State, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT MULLAN, Captain.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 27th of October last, from the subscriber, living in Upper Salfold township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, full 5 feet high, has a large blaze in his forehead, and a white spot on the off side, which side is somewhat lower than the other, paces and trots, carries high, and is 12 years old. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and gives notice thereof, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 5. * ADAM HILTENBUTTEL.

STRAYED or stolen from near the sign of the Hat, on the Lancaster road, a dark Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, branded thus, C. on near shoulder and buttock, hurt with the saddle, and has a saddle-boil on the off side, behind, shod all round. Whoever secures the above Horse, and brings him to the sign of the Hat, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward; if stolen, and the thief secured, shall have, on conviction, FIFTY DOLLARS, paid by JAMES BOYLE, *Cumberland Post.*

N. B. I hope the rest of the Post Riders will be so good as to enquire for said Horse, and if he can be found, to bring him to *Mr. Lewis Bitting's*, at the sign of the Black Bear, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall be paid all reasonable expences, and shall be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

JAMES BOYLE, Post.

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night, from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Philadelphia county, a Roan STALLION, five years old last spring, about 15 hands high, in good case, has neither brand nor ear-mark, was newly shod before, and has collar marks on each shoulder, a thick bushey main, and switch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or One Hundred Dollars Reward for the Horse, on his delivery, and reasonable charges, paid by

November 1, 1779. FREDERICK BICKING.

November 2, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, on Saturday, the 30th of October last, a Black HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands and a half high, both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. * JOHN THOMPSON.

October 4, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Rising Sun tavern, on the 3d instant, an Iron Grey MARE, about 5 years old, and 13 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. * AMOS HARMER.

October 12, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Letterkenny township, in Cumberland county, about the 23d of last September, a White STEER, with some brindled spots about his head and neck, branded on the near horn IB, about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * JOSIAH CRAWFORD.

CAME to the dwelling house of Vallentine Eyler, living in Manallen township, York county, a Roan HORSE, about 12 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder A. and on the near buttock B. is a natural pacer: he came the 19th of June. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. VALENTINE EYLER. *

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praiſe, for the wonders which his goodneſs has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this Weſtern world; for his protection to them and to their poſterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raiſing us their children from deep diſtreſs to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of juſt and mighty Princes in our deliverance; and eſpecially for that he hath been pleaſed to grant us the enjoyment of health, and ſo to order the revolving ſeaſons, that the earth hath produced her increaſe in abundance, bleſſing the labours of the huſbandman and ſpreading plenty through the land; that he hath proſpered our arms and thoſe of our Ally, been a ſhield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their ſwords to victory and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with thoſe who went out into the wilderneſs againſt the ſavage tribes; that he hath ſtayed the hand of the ſpoiler, and turned back his meditated deſtruction; that he hath proſpered our commerce, and given ſucceſs to thoſe who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffuſed the glorious light of the Goſpel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be recommened to the ſeveral States to appoint THURSDAY the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and ſolemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to theſe United States; to beſeech him that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to influence our public councils, and bleſs them with wiſdom from on high, with unanimity, firmneſs and ſucceſs; that he would go forth with our hoſts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effuſions of divine grace, and pour out his holy ſpirit on all Miniſters of the Goſpel; that he would bleſs and proſper the means of education, and ſpread the light of chriſtian knowledge through the remoteſt corners of the earth; that he would ſmile upon the labours of his people and cauſe the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladneſs enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illuſtrious Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him ſignally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would graciouſly be pleaſed to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to diſpenſe the bleſſings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our ſins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that he would eſtabliſh the Independence of theſe United States upon the baſis of religion and virtue, and ſupport and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and ſafety.

DONE in CONGRESS the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Preſident.*

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, born of reputable parents, free from vice and immorality, who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts, and who has wrote a conſiderable time in one of the beſt offices in Dublin, and has taken the oath to the States, is deſirous to engage in an office or ſtore. Any gentleman, wanting ſuch a perſon, may hear of him by directing to M. O. F. at the Printers, and mentioning their terms, or at Captain WILLIAM M'CALLA's, Plumſtead, Bucks county, where he now lives. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable piece of Banked MEADOW GROUND, ſituate near the mouth of Schuylkill, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in Paſſyunk townſhip, adjoining lands late of Joſeph Galloway, George Knor, and Sopeka Creek; containing near 30 acres. For terms of ſale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, at their office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet. *Octo.* 29, 1779. *

WAS FOUND, on the 2d day of the Ninth Month, near Springfield Meeting-houſe, a Sum of Continental MONEY. The Owner, by applying to ISAAC RHOADS, in Marple, proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again.

N. B. It was advertiſed in the neighbourhood immediately when found, but had not the deſired effect. ¶

Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, Octo. 28, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Gapp tavern, on the 18th of September, a dark brown FILLY, two years old paſt, above 14 hands high, ſhe paces and trots out of hand, has been rode, but not rightly broke; there is no white on her, except a little on one of her hind feet, and no brand. Whoever takes up ſaid Filly and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or one half for the Filly only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by MARY WILLIAMS. *

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Cariſle, Cumberland county, on the night of the 20th inſtant, TWO MARES, one a dark cheſtnut, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter K, a roſe on both ſides of her neck, beginning near her ſhoulder, and turning the hair until near her ear, ſome few white hairs growing in that on the nigh ſide of her neck; ſhe is about 14 hands high, 5 years old, paces a travel, and trots ſoftly; the property of Robert Gilchriſt, in Paxton, Lancaſter county. The other a dark ſorrel, about the ſame ſize, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, branded on the nigh ſhoulder S, and on the nigh buttock B; the property of Samuel Buchanan, of Cumberland. Whoever ſecures ſaid mares, with the thief or thieves, ſo that the ſubſcriber or owners may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mares only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

Oct. 23, 1779. WILLIAM EAKEN, Tavern-keeper.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, in Eveſham townſhip, in the State of New-Jerſey, three months ago, by a gentleman of the name of Joſeph Molliner, A BRINDLE COW, with requeſt that ſhe ſhould be taken care of for a few days, when he would call for her, and pay the expences. He is hereby deſired to come, pay the charges, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

October 30, 1779. ¶ JOSEPH HAMMITT.

Leathern Ink-pots for the Pocket,

WITH receptacles for PENS, invented by the famous Artiſt CLARKE, of Edinburgh; they are of great utility to all, but eſpecially to travelling Gentlemen in the Military, Naval or Commercial Departments; may now be had at BELL's BOOK-STORE, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the dozen, with variety of BOOKS in all ſorts of Literature, may alſo be had at Bell's Book-Store. ‡

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night of the 20th inſtant, from Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers, ſtationed at the public works near Carliſle, the following perſons, *viz.* WILLIAM LOWE, a ſmart well-made fellow, by trade a Blackſmith, born in England, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inche high, ſmooth face, fair complexion, ſhort dark coloured hair, and has loſt ſome of his fore teeth. JOSEPH LOWE, born in England, by trade a Nailor, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſhort black hair, ſwarthy complexion, remarkable for having a piece out of one of his ears, as he ſays bit out by a man; had on, when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat and jacket, round beaver hat, bound with velvet binding, almoſt new, and ſilver plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſerters, in order that they may join their regiment again, ſhall receive the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for each, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

October 24, 1779. JOHN JORDAN, Captain.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Friday the 12th day of November, at the dwelling houſe of *Robert M'Curdy*, in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county:

THREE PLANTATIONS ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, viz. The Plantation on which the ſaid Robert M'Curdy now dwelleth; containing 130 acres and allowance, with a dwelling houſe and barn, a good orchard, and about 5 acres good meadow. One adjoining, containing 200 acres and allowance, with a dwelling houſe, barn and ſpring houſe, a good orchard, about 120 acres clear, 10 whereof is good meadow. One other about one mile diſtant from the laſt deſcribed, containing 50 acres with allowance, with a dwelling houſe, about 30 acres clear. The Sale to begin at 9 o'clock on ſaid day. The Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, attendance given and indiſputable titles made by

¶ WILLIAM PORTER, ROBERT M'CURDY.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, known by the Name of The BLACK HORSE TAVERN, in Black-Horſe Alley. It is now repaired from the Injuries it had received from the Britiſh Army while in this City, and fitted up for the reception of cuſtomers. For terms, apply to

¶ Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Pear-ſtreet.

WHEREAS the eſtates of James Rankin, late of the county of York, Yeoman, and John Wilſon, late of the county of Cumberland, Huſbandman, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid James Rankin and John Wilſon, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, that is to ſay, James Rankin's, No. 1. Four hundred and twenty-ſeven acres, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. ſituate on both ſides of Yellow Breeches creek, between the lands of William Moore and John Glen, in Middleton townſhip, Cumberland county, about four miles from the town of Carliſle, on which is a large improvement. No. 2. One hundred and thirty-ſix acres and 69 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. adjoining the former tract; no improvement on it. John Wilſon's, Eighty acres of woodland, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Cumberland county, adjoining Richard Rodgers and Alexander Wilſon. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe at Carliſle, on the 16th day of November next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid James Rankin and John Wilſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE STEVENSON, JOHN BOGGS, Agents.

Carliſle, October 7, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of JAMES DUNLAP, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, on the 21ſt inſt. A SORREL MARE, 15 years of age, 14 hands and a half high, has a large ſtreak of white down her face, a horſe-ſhoe mark on the upper part of her near buttock, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, trots and hand-gallops, and will pace a ſlow travel. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

October 22, 1779. † JAMES DUNLAP.

Chriſtiana Bridge, October 20, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, from the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Bridge, New-Caſtle county, on or about the 10th inſtant, A BROWN GELDING, 14 hands and an half high, ſeven years old, long mane, ſwitch tail, two white feet, branded on the near buttock W A, though ſcarce diſcernable, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, paces, trots and canters well, lofty carriage, but throws his noſe rather too much out, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſhall receive *Fifty Dollars* reward, and for thief and horſe the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or SOLOMON MAXWELL. §

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 22d of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, a bay mare COLT, two years old laſt ſpring, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, round built, and in good order, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on the near hind foot, a ſcar or blemiſh on the fore ſide of the off hind leg a little above the footlock, and has been ſomewhat uſed to the ſaddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ EBENEZER DOAN.

Lottery-Office, September 28, 1779.

THE Sale and Renewal of Tickets for the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United Sates, will commence this day. Hours for ſale and renewal are from Nine to Twelve o'clock in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

The Managers inform the Public, they are preparing every neceſſary to begin the drawing as ſoon as returns can be received from the different States; having no doubt of a ready and quick ſale, as this and the laſt Claſs are ſo evidently in favour of the Adventurer. The high Prizes in the Third amounting to 850,000 Dollars, and thoſe in the Laſt Claſs exceeding the firſt coſt of the Tickets, *One Million of Dollars.*

The different Printers throughout the United States are deſired to publiſh the above.

New-Caſtle County, October 10, 1779.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 10th day of July laſt, a Negroe man named DICK, who confeſſes he is the property of Capt. James Seemore, of Bermuda, and that he ran away from Capt. Benjamin Ward, when lying at Faſt Landing in Kent county, on Delaware. Therefore the ſaid Capt. Seemore or Capt. Ward, or ſome other perſon in their abſence, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away in thirty days from the above date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees, by THOMAS CLARK, Goaler. ¶ 1w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the 1ſt of October inſt. living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſmall brindle young COW. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again.

¶ GEORGE HOCKER.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, the 14th of June laſt, a two-year old ſmall rediſh coloured brindle STEER. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

Oct. 16, 1779. ¶ HENRY BARKER.

TAKEN up, the 27th day of September laſt, A BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, and his fore feet white a little above the hoof; he had no ſhoes on. The owner, by applying at ELIAS KERPER's place, in Germantown townſhip, about nine miles from Philadelphia, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Milford townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 16th day of June, 1778, A Bay HORSE, with the geers on his neck, has a ſpot on the right ſide of his back where no hairs grow, 11 years old, 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN RERIG. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaſter road, ſome time in April laſt, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat ſmall horns inclining inwards, rough in his forehead, ſome white about his flank and the end of his tail, and ſuppoſed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶ *Oct.* 6.

Deer Creek, Hartford County, September 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Nottingham, Cæcil County, Maryland, containing 62 acres of excellent good land, about one half thereof cleared and in good repair, the other half good woodland; 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered with a good ſtream running thro' the place, the reſt of the land arable and good for grain. On the premiſes are a good two ſtory brick houſe, 35 feet by 27, and cellar under the whole; a kitchen adjoining, a garden paled in, good young orchard, a well of excellent water at the door, good barn, ſtables, ſhed, &c. well conſtructed for a tavern or ſtore. Said place is now and has been under licence for a tavern 25 years paſt, and is eſteemed to be as good a ſtand for that purpoſe as any in the State, known by the ſign of *Liberty Pole*, and is alſo a ſtage for the Philadelphia poſt. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, in the center of a rich country, at the croſſing of two very public roads, leading from Peach-bottom and Bald-friars Ferries to Chriſtiana, and from Charles-Town to Lancaſter, and is contiguous to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip. If the place is not ſold before next March it will be lett. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, may be fully ſatisfied by applying to Mr. James Cumings, now living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber,---who has another plantation for ſale, ſituate in Hartford county, in the ſame State, and near to the Quakers meeting-houſe, very convenient to mills and places of worſhip of different denominations; it contains 105 acres, about 35 cleared and under good fence, five or ſix acres of meadow, and more may be added to it, the land well timbered; there is an excellent orchard, the fruit of which is greatly eſteemed for producing fine Cyder; a large young peach orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, and a never-failing ſpring of water convenient to the houſe. The houſes on ſaid premiſes are but ſmall, but a large barn, a ſtable, milk-houſe and ſundry other conveniences. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may view the whole, who will give an indiſputable title to the ſame. † JOHN PATRICK.

October 15, 1779.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE COLT, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, ſuppoſed to be about three years old laſt ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ MARGARET GOODMAN.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of November, in the town of Reading,

TWO adjoining tracts of Land, with two Plantations, one of them under leaſe, with crops in the ground, ſituate in Comru townſhip, in the county of Berks, three miles and an half from Reading, containing between three and four hundred acres. There is a fulling-mill on one tract, out of repair at preſent. On the other tract is erected a compleat wire-works and tilting-hammer, with a ſufficiency of water for three or four more water-wheels on an excellent ſtream running thro' the whole; with all the ſtock on hand, among which are upwards of two thouſand pounds worth of card and other wire, a number of cards and card teeth leather, and machines for cutting teeth for cards, &c. &c. twenty or thirty ſheep, &c. There is on ſaid tracts 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and much more may be made; plenty of timber and wood. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. §

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory Brick HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituate at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. William Brown's Vendue ſtore, containing two rooms on a floor, with a large kitchen and piazza between. For terms, apply to Mr. Jonathan Penroſe, oppoſite the Fountain tavern, in Southwark, or Thomas Rowan, at ſaid Penroſe's. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.